The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7548 號八十四百五千七第 光緒壬午年正月初五日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1882. 三拜禮 號二十二月二英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 20, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Pakhoi 17th February, and Macao 20th, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

February 20, HOIHOW, British steamer, 895, T. Shaw, Chinkiang 16th February, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 21, STENTOR, British steamer, 1,304, Kirkpatrick, Liverpool 14th Feb., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
FEBRUARY 21ST.

Hainan, British str., for Hoihow, &c.
Albay, British str., for Swatow, &c.
Glenfruin, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

February 21, HOIHOW, British steamer, for Canton.

February 21, FOKIEN, British steamer, for Swatow.

February 21, FRIEDERICH, German bark, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Stentor*, str., from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and family, Mrs. Buck, Messrs. Band and Glanore, and 271 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

The following passengers departed yesterday, at 4 p.m., per mail steamer *Tibet*:—

From Hongkong.—For Singapore H. S. V. Davids.—For Bombay.—Hon. E. R. Bellilos and native servant, Messrs. A. S. Cohen, R. D. Ean and H. D. Ollia. From Yokohama.—For London Mrs. Warren, and 3 children. For Brindisi.—Rev. and Mrs. Wright, and child. For London.—Mrs. Young, J. Allen and 4 children, Captain and Mrs. Willan and 3 children, Messrs Hammond and C. R. Riley. For Singapore—Mr. Herrey.

TO DEPART.

Per *Albay*, str., for Swatow, &c.—Mr. H. Hanios, for Swatow, Mr. Wm. Allen, for Amoy.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports left Liverpool on 14th February, and had light variable winds and calms up to the 20th. On the 21st had strong N.N.E. breeze and cloudy weather with drizzling rain.

The British steamer *Greyhound* reports left Pakhoi on 17th February, and had moderate Northerly breeze, accompanied by occasional fog to the Hainan Straits; then fresh N.E. with rain the most of the latter part. Left Macao on 20th, had fresh N.W. and N.E. winds with rain.

AMOY SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.

10, Bellerophon, British str., from Hongkong.
11, Pechili, British str., from Swatow.
11, Kwangtung, British str., from Foochow.
11, Albay, British str., from Tamsui.
11, Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.
11, Hieronymus, German bark, from Chefoo.
11, Blankenese, German sch., from Chefoo.
12, Swift, British gunboat, from Tamsui.
13, Diamante, British str., from Hongkong.
13, Presto, British bark, from Chefoo.
13, See-wo, British str., from Shanghai.

February— DEPARTURES.

10, Bellerophon, British str., for Shanghai.
10, Auguste, British 3m. sch., for Chefoo.
11, Fei-Hoo, Cust. str., for Light-houses.
11, Pechili, British str., for Shanghai.
11, Albay, British str., for Swatow.
11, Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.
11, Fokien, British str., for Foochow.
11, Welle, German str., for Formosa.
13, Tamsui, British str., for Shanghai.
13, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
14, Swift, British gunboat, for Taiwanfoo.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Fleming	Hongkong	Jan. 6
Breconshire	Yokohama	Jan. 9
Emblem	Manila	Jan. 11
Anchises	Shanghai	Jan. 11

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Tebe	Trieste	Sept. 17
Pauline	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Livingston	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Henry	Cardiff	Nov. 3
Christine	Cardiff	Nov. 4
Christal	Cardiff	Nov. 7
Trait d'Union	St. Malo	Nov. 7
Hydra	Elbo	Nov. 10
Brambletye	Cardiff	Nov. 12
Baikal	Antwerp	Nov. 15
Rock Terrace	Newport	Dec. 5
Corea	London	Dec. 14
Fooksang	Penarth	Dec. 21
Chi Yuen	Glasgow	Dec. 23
Aydon Forest	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Priam	Greenock	Dec. 24
Bassac	Wexford	Jan. 7
Glamis Castle	London	Jan. 10

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1881.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1882.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A POWERFUL STEAM LAUNDRY, 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each nominal; 4 Small BOILERS, 3 STEAM WINCHES, 3 LAUNCH'S ENGINES, 2 STEAM PUMPS, 1 CRABWINCH, 1 JIB CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, 33 AXLETREES, a quantity of New Small CHAIN, and 1 and 2 inch CHAIN CABLE, WIRE ROPE and HEMP ROPE, 4 ANCHORS, a quantity of ENGINEER'S STORES, and a Consignment of HUBBUCK'S ZINC, WHITE LEAD, BLACK, RED, and OXIDE PAINTS, and Ship's VARNISH. For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

NOTICE

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Hongkong.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Sundry Goods.
At Noon.

H. N. MODY,
Malwa Opium.
At Noon.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
PAID-UP CAPITA ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....2,100,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. DE COURCY FORBES, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | Wm. Reiners, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. McIvor, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 15th February, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.
9th February, 1882. [10

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

MR. FRIEDRICH SEIP is authorized from this date to sign our firm by Procuration here and at Shanghai.
EDUARD SCHEILHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1882. [338

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the absence of Mr. J. BRADLEE SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN will act as Secretary of the Company.
WM. REINERS,
Chairman
Board of Directors
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [256

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, of TOKIO, at this Port.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [272

NOTICE.

MR. J. LAMKE has been admitted a Partner in my Firm, and the Business will be carried on from this date under the name of
STEIL & LAMKE.
R. STEIL.
Hongkong, 1st February 1882. [264

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. KERFOOT HUGHES in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
The BUSINESS will be carried on, under the same Style, by Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE and Mr. EDWARD JONES HUGHES.
HUGHES & LEGGE.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1882. [164

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date, and Mr. GEORGE B. WHEELER is authorized to sign our name.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 1st January, 1882. [101

KELLY AND WALSH'S NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS.

GREENAWAY'S DAY IN A CHILD'S LIFE	$2.50.
AT HOME—SOWERBY & CRANE—(Sale in England 25,000)	$2.00.
SWINBURNE'S MARY STUART	$3.00.
PROCTOR'S EASY STAR LESSONS	$2.50.
CASSELL'S BOOKS OF SPORTS	$3.00.
CASSELL'S INDOOR AMUSEMENTS AND GAMES	$1.50.
CASSELL'S FRENCH DICTIONARY	$1.50.
CASSELL'S DICTIONARY OF COOKERY	$3.00.
EDWARD'S MODERN AMERICAN MARINE ENGINES	$7.50
M'CARTHY'S HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES—2 Vols.	$4.00.
EDWARD'S WORDS, FACTS AND PHRASES	$5.00.
STEEL'S DIALOGUES AND DRAWING ROOM PLAYS	$1.25.
BARON MUNCHAUSEN—Illus. by Doré	$2.00.
ALCOTT'S YOUNG WOMAN'S BOOK OF HEALTH	$2.00.
DRAPER'S CONFLICT OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION	$2.00.
WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY—1882, Unabridged.	

1,000 more FRANKLIN SQUARE AND SEASIDE LIBRARIES.
NEW CHARTS OF THE CHINA SEAS—Southern Portion from the latest Surveys, 1881.
NEW MUSIC—A Choice Assortment of the latest Songs and Dance Music.
KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [32

WATERBURY CLOCK COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONN., U.S.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1881. [1925

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, at Half past THREE o'CLOCK, in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 28th February instant, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1881, the Report of the General Managers, and to Elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [300

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th day of February, instant, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [301

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1882, at THREE P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1881.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant, to the 1st prox., inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1882. [334

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half Year ending 31st December last at the rate of £1.10 together with a Bonus of 10s. Sterling per share of $125 is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply for WARRANTS.
By order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1882. [319

TO BE LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAJEEN," No. 10 ALBANY ROAD.
OFFICES, in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [34

TO LET.

NO. 2, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [315

TO BE LET.
With immediate Possession.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 8, Old Bailey Street, thoroughly repaired and newly painted.
Apply to
ALEX. A. DOS REMEDIOS.
at Messrs. J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co., Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1882. [311

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [37

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [924

TO LET.

GODOWNS and STORAGE, Central, Waterside, with new landing stage.
Also, 6 Small GRANITE GODOWNS at Basement of Temperance Hall.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1881. [35

TO BE LET.

THE EYRIE, VICTORIA PEAK, Furnished—5 Rooms, Tennis Lawn and Garden.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1882. [368

TO BE LET

With Possession on 1st June Next.
THE HOUSE No. 1, Albany,—8 Rooms and Servants' Offices, Garden and Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [287

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN at Wanchi—WATER FRONTAGE.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1882. [243

TO LET.

THE PREMISES Nos. 45 and 47 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately in occupation of Messrs. DRISCOLL & Co. and E. CASSUMBHOY, adjoining Messrs. MACKWEN, PRICKEL & Co.'s.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1881. [36

TO LET.

HOUSES and GODOWNS, Nos. 15 and 15a Praya Central, at present in the occupation of Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co. Possession on 1st May next.
Apply to "H. T.," care of office of this paper.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1881. [39

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 22nd February, 1882, at NOON, at H. M. Naval Yard,
instead of as previously advertised.
Sundry CONDEMNED NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES.
Comprising:—
OLD IRON, LEATHER HOSES, IRON HOOPS, BISCUITS, CLOTHING, LAMPS, IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [353

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 22nd February, 1882, at NOON, at the Godowns of Messrs. ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
4 Chests MALWA OPIUM,
Ex Steamship "CATHAY,"
(More or less damaged by sea water),
For account of the concerned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1882. [366

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Surgeon Major MURRAY, to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 28th February, 1882, at 2 P.M., at his Residence, "Idlewild,"
THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE.
BLACKWOOD MARBLE TOP TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASS, CHIMNEY CLOCK, HEARTH RUGS, PICTURES, GASALIERS, and GAS BRACKETS.
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, DINNER and DESSERT SETS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, IN BLUE CHINA, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILD'S COTS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, CHEVAL GLASS, TOILET TABLE and GLASS, and MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND.
One WILSON & Co.'s HAND SEWING MACHINE.
One TELESCOPE by NOBLE, with Astronomical Eye Piece.
One Double Barrelled Breech Loading 12 Bore FOWLING PIECE, in Leather Case.
SHELLS, Shanghai Poultry and Fowl HOUSE.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view from 2 p.m. on Monday, the 27th inst.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1882. [364

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 28th February, 1882, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
The American steamer
"CEBU,"
of 500 tons register or thereabouts, as she now lies in this Harbour, off Kowloon Dock.
The Vessel has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and is classed in French Lloyds 3/3 G. 1. 1. II second division, also in German Lloyds A. I.
For Further Particulars apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer. All expenses of transfer to be paid by the Purchaser, and the Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1882. [335

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

SUN SHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUN SHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [756

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [59

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured,
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon,
Is Sold by 20,000 Agents,
Throughout the World.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire. [1002

JOHN EAZLEY WHITE & BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [2020

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "STENTOR," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 27th instant, for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [375

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "STENTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 21st February, 1882.
Goods undelivered after the 27th February, 1882, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [375

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE "ENDYMION," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [359

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENFRUIN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY, the 20th February, 1882.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 27th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [353

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"EUPHRATES,"
Captain Mitchell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 16th instant.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [345

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENIFFER,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her and by the S.S. "VICTORIA" and S.S. "CALIFORNIA," from NEW YORK, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, the 16th February.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [352

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "SINDH,"
G S C (in diamond) Nos. 46/60, 15 Cases Vermouth, Order, from Marseilles.
C R Nos. 10/11, 2 Cases Milk, Order, from Marseilles.

Ex "PEIHO."
G S C, (in diamond) Nos. 31/45, 15 Cases Vermouth, Order, from Marseilles.—

Ex "IRAQUADDY."
200 (in diamond) No. 230/34, 5 Cases Merchandise, Order, from London.
200 (in diamond) No. 268/97, 30 Cases Vermouth, Order, from Marseilles.

Ex "ANADYR."
H AH J (in cross) No. 17, 1 Case Hats, Order, from London.

Ex "OXUS,"
H AJ H (in cross) Nos. 16, 19, 2 Cases Merchandise, Order, from London.

Ex "YANGTZE."
CR, No. 9, 1 Case, Order, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1881. [1355

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [29

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [26

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [27

"LEONHARDI QUELLE,"
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 3 Dozen Pints, $8 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.
Sole Agents, German Waterwork Company.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1882. [383

INTIMATIONS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., OF CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000.
DIVIDED INTO 120,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
PRESENT ISSUE, £300,000, IN 60,000 SHARES.

Of this issue, 18,000 fully paid up Shares will be allotted in the terms of the Agreement mentioned below, and the balance of 42,000 Shares is now offered for public Subscription as follows:—
£1 per Share, as Deposit, on Application.
£2 on Allotment.
£2 on 28th February, 1882.
£2 on 31st March, 1882.
Thirty days' notice will be given of any further calls.

BOARD.

WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., 3, Lombard Street, London, of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., China and Japan.
JAMES McGREGOR, Esq., 1, East India Avenue, London, of Messrs. McGREGOR, GOW & Co.
THOMAS REID, Esq., of Messrs. ALEXANDER REID & SONS, Glasgow.
JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., 3, Lombard Street, London, of Messrs. MATHESON & Co.
WILLIAM STRANG STEEL, Esq., 6, East India Avenue, London, of Messrs. STEEL BROS. & Co.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31, Lombard Street, London.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS, 5, Bank Buildings, London.

BROKERS.

Messrs. HOLLAND, SALFOUR & HAMILTON, 2, Cushion Court, Old Broad Street, London.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co., 41, Coleman Street, London.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

No. 1, EAST INDIA AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of Shanghai, the YANGTSZE STEAMER COMPANY, of Shanghai, and from Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. the Steamers specified in the Schedule attached hereto, together with the business of running Steamers on the Coast and Rivers of China, and between China, the Straits Settlements, and Calcutta.
The Directors believe such a consolidation of the various interests represented, and the making provision, by adding Steamers to the present fleet for meeting the growing requirements of a rapidly developing traffic in the Eastern seas, will render the business of the Company a remunerative investment.
The Nine Steamers of the CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and the YANGTSZE STEAMER COMPANY, as specified in the annexed schedule, have been valued by Mr. J. J. TUCKER, Lloyd's Surveyor at Shanghai, and by Mr. C. J. BOLTON, Surveyor to the Canton and other Insurance Offices, at £140,000, to which £15,000 have been added for expense of delivering in China, £15,000 for the actual cost of hulks, ferry-boats, and other appliances at Chinkiang, Kiukiang, and Hankow, and the minor stations on the river Yangtsze, together with £50,000, or a premium of 29.40 per Cent. for the entire business and its connections, making a total of £220,000 the sum agreed upon with the Vendors, and of which amount it is arranged that they take £180,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company.
The new Steamer "Seewo" will be taken over at a valuation of £26,000, the "Fooksang" at £32,500, and the "Posang" at £34,000.
The CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY was established in 1872 to unite shipping interests connected with North China, and has been successful in developing an important carrying trade between Foochow and Shanghai, and between Swatow and Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang, on which lines six steamers are employed.
The YANGTSZE STEAMER COMPANY have three Steamers plying on the river between Shanghai and Hankow, and have hulks, boats, and every necessary facility provided at the various ports of call for prompt and efficient service in conducting a large carrying and passenger traffic. The Steamers are new, the "Taiwo" having been launched as recently as last May, and they have been designed to meet the special requirements of Chinese passengers and the native carrying trade.
The "Seewo" is a new Steamer of 1,406 tons, built at Aberdeen, and despatched to China in February last, where she will shortly be joined by the "Fooksang," of 1,557 tons, the building of which has just been completed at Aberdeen; and by the "Posang," of about the same tonnage, now approaching completion at Glasgow. These boats have been specially built for the more Southern Coast Trade that has Hongkong for its centre, and in connection with which the Vendors have already attained an important position.
The China and Calcutta branch of the Company's Service will take the place of the Steamers (their own or chartered) which Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. have run for upwards of twenty-six years, and which have carried the mails between China, the Straits Settlements, and India. This line is a valuable one, and is considered of growing importance, owing to the increasing passenger traffic and trade of China with the Straits Settlements and India. It is proposed to build two large and powerful Steamers, specially adapted to this branch of the trade, to take the place of the Chartered Vessels at present employed in the service, and the Directors expect that to accomplish this, and to make the desirable additions to the Coast and River Services, an outlay of £185,000 will be amply sufficient.
The earnings of the CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S fleet during late years, the results obtained by Chartered Steamers on the lines so provided with tonnage, and the working of the Yangtsze River Service, show good realised profits, and it may confidently be anticipated with the substitution of European Vessels for the native Junk that is taking place on the Coast of China, and the general expansion of the carrying Trade in the Eastern Seas, and on the Rivers of China, that the Company will find ample scope for profitable enterprise. The business, though still capable of great development, has the benefit of being a going concern, and active service is proceeding on all the lines indicated, bringing in a revenue out of which the Directors reasonably expect profits to pay dividends, besides forming a Reserve Fund for depreciation in the value of Steamers.
The following is the only Agreement that has been entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—
1. An Agreement dated 30th November, 1881, between WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., on behalf of the CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, the YANGTSZE STEAMER COMPANY, and JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. respective Vendors of the concerns disposed of, of the one part, and JOHN LORD, Esq., on behalf of the Company, of the other part, with a Memorandum endorsed thereon dated 30th December, 1881, between WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq., on behalf of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., of the one part, and JOHN LORD, Esq., on behalf of the Company, of the other part.
Copies of the above Agreement and Memorandum, of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the above-mentioned Valuation, can be inspected by intending Subscribers, at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS, 5, Bank Buildings, E.C.
If no allotment is made the Deposit will be returned, and if a smaller number of Shares be allotted than applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applicable to the payment of the amount due on allotment. If any instalment is not duly paid the allotment will be liable to cancellation, and the payments previously made to forfeiture.
Applications for Shares must be made in the Form accompanying this Prospectus, and forms may be had at the Offices of the Company, and of the Brokers, Messrs. HOLLAND, BALFOUR & HAMILTON, 2, Cushion Court, Old Broad Street, London.

SCHEDULE OF STEAMERS.

APPIN	650 tons.	The Property of the China

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.

For 1882.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, which is now in its TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHUNGKING, WLADIWOSTOCK, MALACCA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amended TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880, &c.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is embellished with the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Signals, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holts.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holts and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
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SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Saylo & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. A. Bjerling & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' recently patented SOSTENENTE PIANOS with the new Iron Frame, made expressly for China, have gained the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS (including the LEGION OF HONOUR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free. 18, 20, Wigmore Street, and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London. *Agents Wanted.* [1272

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1882.

AMONG the several Bills which were read a first time at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, was one to amend the Public Carriage Ordinance, No. 6 of 1863. This Ordinance provides for the regulation of public vehicles and chairs, and Section 12 contains a recital of various acts of omission and commission for which a fine of $10 may be inflicted. It is now proposed by a new clause to include the carrying of any merchandise in a licensed vehicle among these offences. Were not the wording of the paragraph so plain that it cannot be misunderstood we should hardly believe that it is seriously intended to punish with the heavy fine of $10 the carrying home of a bag of rice in a jinrickshaw. The words may have been inserted by accident; if so the sooner they are expunged the better. The circumstance, however, is of importance as showing how quickly the most serious injury may be done to an important industry. The jinrickshaws now do almost the whole of the longitudinal light carrying of the Colony, and 1,000 men earn their daily rice by this means. The regulation can hardly be called for upon the score of cleanliness. There is nothing unclean in a bag of rice or a bale of goods, a case of beer, wine, or whisky, a bundle of umbrellas or rattans, or the hundreds of other articles which are daily transferred from the wholesale to the retail stores in jinrickshaws; indeed, there cannot be a doubt that in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases the merchandise is much cleaner and more pleasant than the man. The more elaborately finished vehicles which ply about the Queen's Road Central and which are used by foreigners will of course be reserved for passengers alone, but it would only seem reasonable that the Chinese should be permitted to use the inferior class, at a lower price to carry them and their merchandise together. These vehicles have not been provided by foreigners but by natives for their own convenience; Europeans can still ride in their chairs with four coolies if they prefer it, or can have their own jinrickshas; surely it is sufficient for order and propriety that these useful vehicles be registered without any needless restriction being placed upon their use. We regard the large number of men employed as outside coolies as a most important class forming as it were a connecting link between the Chinese and foreign communities. They come into the Colony not knowing a word of English and only capable of leg and shoulder labour, having no manual strength or dexterity; after a year or two's drudgery, however, they pick up a smattering of English and become acquainted with foreign habits and are then available to supply the vacancies which are caused by emigration and the constant withdrawal from the ranks of those who have qualified themselves for a position above mere labourers. The chair coolies, now mostly occupied as jinrickshaw drawers, have for the last forty years been the class from which our house coolies have been drawn, and large numbers of these are being constantly promoted as house and office boys, shroffs, godown keepers and more or less of confidential servants. Feeling as we do thoroughly convinced of the great importance of these men and their deserving character as a class, we trust that their claims to consideration will not be forgotten when the Bill shall come on for its second reading to-day.

We hear that at the date of the last mail from home Sir John Smale was suffering from an attack of gout.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us that the Union Line steamer *Canopus*, from London, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Daphne* left Singapore yesterday morning, and is due here on the 1st. proximo.

The American ship *Tecumseh* was docked at Kowloon on Monday, and the steamers *Ping-On* and *Esmeralda* yesterday. The German steamer *China* was undocked at Kowloon on Monday night.

The Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company informs us that the Gutzlaff-Nagasaki cable failed yesterday afternoon. The repairing steamer is on her way to Gutzlaff and it is hoped that communication with Japan will be restored in a few days.

The Agents (Messrs. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Meath*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin on Sunday, the 19th inst., and is due here on or about the 3rd proximo. The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, *via* Freemantle, Western Australia, arrived at Sourabaya, *en route* for Hongkong, on the same date (19th instant).

Yesterday afternoon, the body of Mr. W. Lapsley, engineer to the China Sugar Refining Company was found floating in the water close to the Praya at Wanchai. It was removed to the Civil Hospital, and an inquest will probably be held on the body to-day. It appears that the manner in which the deceased got into the water is a mystery. We understand that money and some article of jewellery were found upon the body. The deceased has been employed in the colony for many years.

The Legislative Council will meet to-day, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 p.m. The following is the order of the day:—

1. Consideration of the Jury List for 1882.
2. Second reading of the following Ordinances:—
(a.) An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Lei Shun Ting.
(b.) An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Chan Tong Cho.
(c.) An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Ng Li Hing.
(d.) An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Yan Chong Hing.
(e.) An Ordinance for the Naturalization of Chan Man Wing.
(f.) An Ordinance to amend the Vehicles Ordinance 1882.
(g.) An Ordinance to amend the Law with reference to Bankers' Books Evidence.
(h.) An Ordinance to amend the Excise Ordinance, (Opium).

The body of the unfortunate fireman, Robert Anderson, who lost his life at the fire in Queen's-road West on Sunday night, was interred yesterday. At noon a body of firemen and police collected in front of the Civil Hospital, and a manual fire engine was got ready to carry the body. A number of firemen bore the coffin down from the Civil Hospital, when it was placed upon the engine, and having covered it with a pall, the deceased's helmet and belt with the implements in it and the broken nozzle he was using when he was killed were placed on the top, with some bouquets of flowers. The engine was then drawn to Happy Valley by a number of the firemen. The firemen were under the direction of Mr. Parker, Assistant Superintendent, and the coffin was followed by a body of police, of whom the deceased was formerly a member, Inspectors Gray, Thomson, and Mathieson being present.

During all yesterday coolies were at work clearing the *débris* from the houses destroyed by the fire on Sunday night, at Queen's-road West, and water was kept playing upon the smouldering buildings the whole day. The belief that a Chinaman was buried under the rattans and materials which fell into the ground floor when the floor above gave way is happily a mistaken one. The rubbish was cleared out of the place yesterday, and no other body was found, and shortly afterwards, the man himself turned up. The belief that he was buried was caused by the fact that he was in the ground floor when the first floor gave way, and he was not to be seen afterwards. The fact was, he was considerably bruised and hurt by the falling beams and rattans, but escaped being buried, and went off so quietly to his own house that no one knew of it. No trace of saltpetre has been found in the house, though sulphur has been found there, and the statement that saltpetre was there seems to be a mistake.

The *Statist* is informed by Messrs. Gow & Wilson, who have made inquiries of the British Consul at St. Petersburg, that Indian tea does not find purchasers in Russia owing to its alleged rough flavour. The few merchants who have ventured to import have had to dispose of it mixed with China tea, and a well-known merchant, who imported a large parcel of Indian tea last year, being unable to find purchasers, ultimately re-shipped the consignment, incurring a considerable loss by the transaction. The quantity of China tea imported into Russia, overland and by sea, in 1880, was about 38,800,000 lbs. The duties on tea, according to Article 75 of the Russian Customs Tariff, is—1. Flower, green and yellow 22 roubles per pud. 2. Ordinary black tea; stalks, and brick tea, 15·40 roubles per pud, both payable in gold. No distinction is made in the tariff between China and Indian teas. There are two circumstances which we should think are adverse to the sale of Assam teas. One is the fact that Assams, being "tippy" teas, the duty on them would be the higher rate, and the second reason is that these teas are more pungent and rasping than Darjeeling, Kumaon, and Kangra Valley teas, which, though fine, would, in most cases, pass at the 15 rouble 40 copecks duty. The difference in duty would be great consideration to the Russian dealer. The Russians are extremely particular in the choice of teas; but, if a high class delicate quality were introduced, the present prejudice against Indian descriptions would be overcome, just as it has been in this country.

A recent number of the *Peking Gazette* contains (says the *N. C. Daily News*) a curious memorial from Li Hung-chang, announcing that he has unearthed and captured certain members of an illegal society called the *Hung Yeung Kiau*, or Red Light Sect. It seems that these persons are in the habit of worshipping a being called *Pin Ko Lo Tu'o*, which may be interpreted Phantasmal Exalted Venerable Ancestor, and that the society is divided into four branches, named after the four cardinal points. The members were in the habit of meeting four times a year for purposes of worship, and the Viceroy, fearing that they might disturb the public mind by their superstitious observances, has sent the ringleaders to Urumtsi as slaves for the soldiery. It does not appear that these unfortunate men had any insurrectionary intentions, and it is regrettable that the Chinese Government cannot allow people to amuse themselves in their own way.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at the Civil Hospital on the body of a Chinaman named Lee Apou, which was taken from the harbour the previous day. P.C. Robert Mann was walking along the Praya at about four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and when between Wilmore-street and East-street, he observed the body of a Chinaman in the water close to the Praya. He got the body ashore with assistance, and sent it to the Civil Hospital. It was there examined by Dr. Murquee, who found no marks of violence on it with the exception of a slight bruise on the forehead. It was covered with marine insects, though it had evidently not been many hours in the water. A woman named Chan Achee identified the body as that of her husband, who in celebrating the advent of the New Year on Sunday had become rather the worse for samshu. He left his house in that condition at about nine o'clock that evening, stating that he was going to his aunt's. As he did not return, his wife went there in search of him, but he was not there, and she had to return without finding him. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

On Monday evening, an entertainment was given at the City Hall by Professor Ruchwaldy and his troupe. There was but a very poor house, but those present appeared by their applause to appreciate the efforts of the company to entertain them. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a display of necromancy by Professor Ruchwaldy. Various tricks were adroitly performed, one especially causing considerable interest. Mr. Ruchwaldy had his head and hands secured in a closing board, duly padlocked by one of the audience, who put the key in his pocket, and the professor was then locked up in a box. On the box being opened again, he came out with the board in his hand, still locked. The next part of the entertainment was musical, commencing with a trio by three little boys, Professor Ruchwaldy gave an excellent performance on the violin, which was *encored*. This was followed by an ocarino solo by a young member of the company, and solos on an instrument called the Siamese flute by Professor Ruchwaldy and little Rudolph. This somewhat novel instrument is composed of bamboo pipes, with a mouth piece near the centre, and keys for the fingers. It has rather a pleasing sound. The company will give another performance next Saturday evening.

The following are additional items taken from the *London and China Express* received by the last mail:—

We hear that Messrs. Malcolm, Brooker and Co. have secured the contract for the new railway in Japan from Yokohama to Takasaki. It is for a hundred miles, complete with everything requisite. Already about twenty miles of rails have been shipped and twelve locomotives.

The *Gazette* announces, under date 14th ult., the appointment of Mr. Richard Temple Ronnie, Judge of Her Majesty's Court for Japan, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan. The *Gazette* of the 21st ult. announces the appointment of Mr. Nicholas John Hannen, now Crown Advocate at Shanghai, to be Judge of Her Majesty's Court for Japan.

Captain J. B. Stokes, R.N., the senior of the five commanders selected for promotion in the "New Year's *Gazette*," stood eighteenth on the list; Captain Dawson standing twentieth; Captain Egerton, thirty-ninth; Captain Hamond, fifty-ninth; and Captain Fanshawe, sixty-seventh. Captain Stokes, who has upwards of thirty years' service, is decorated for the Baltic, Crimean, and Chinese campaigns, saw considerable service in both African and Chinese waters, and since his promotion to commander in June, 1869, has had command of the *Woodlark*, gunvessel, and *Tyne*, troopship, while he has also served in the *Indus*.

POLICE COURT.

21st February.

BEFORE DR. F. STEWART.

POCKET PICKING.

Li Ayan, cook, was charged with having picked the pocket of Ip Wai, coppersmith, and stolen therefrom a dollar, and a pair of spectacles, on the 19th inst.

The complainant said he was walking through Gap-street, and was detained from getting along for a short time by a crowd who were round a large bundle of crackers which were going off. The defendant came close to him, and he felt his pocket touched. He seized the defendant, but the latter handed what he had in his hand to another man. Complainant found he had lost a dollar and a pair of spectacles belonging to his master. The man was handed over to P.C. 566. The defendant denied the theft, but admitted three previous convictions.

He was ordered to enter into a recognizance with two sureties of $10 each, to be of good behaviour for six weeks, or in default to be committed.

FIRING CRACKERS.

Fourteen Chinese were summoned for having unlawfully fired crackers in the streets on Monday. They all admitted the charge, and were fined 25 cents each, or in default one day's imprisonment.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chun Afuk, hawker, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond for having gambled with several others on the Recreation Ground, on the 20th instant. The defendant had the dice and some money in his hands when seized.

ATTEMPTED POCKET PICKING.

Tse Atai, cook, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for having attempted to pick the pocket of Chun Tim, hawker, on the 21st inst.

The complainant was standing in a crowd at the Recreation Ground, looking at some boxing which was going on when he felt his purse touched, and looking down he saw the defendant withdrawing his hand from under his jacket. He seized the man, who struck him in the face and tried to get away, and handed him over to a constable.

PETTY THEFT.

Ching Chung, coolie, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for having stolen 24 boxes of matches, value 10 cents, the property of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co., from the scene of the late fire at the godowns at Wanchai.

The defendant was engaged in removing the contents of the godowns, and he was seen to put the matches under his jacket.

BEFORE MR. E. H. WODEHOUSE.

POSSESSED OF A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Ho Cheong, coolie, was charged on remand, with having been in possession of a deadly weapon, he not being the holder of a night pass, on the 15th inst.

P.C. 626 saw the defendant and two other men near the Ko Shing Theatre. As soon as they saw him the two men ran away, and the defendant went under the verandah to avoid him. The constable went after the man and having seized him, found on his person a dagger and a chisel. The man was not the holder of a night pass.

The defendant said he was formerly in a poulterer's shop, and the dagger he carried was used for killing fowls. He had bought the chisel the previous day.

He was ordered to be bound over in his own recognizance of $10, and find two sureties of $5 each for his good behaviour for six weeks, or in default to be committed for 14 days.

A meeting of the general committee of the Dean Stanley Memorial Fund was held on the 3rd January in the College Hall, Westminster Abbey; the Prince of Wales in the chair. It was announced that the sum of £3,350 had already been subscribed. It was resolved to entrust the execution of the recumbent figure in Henry VII.'s Chapel to Mr. Boehm; Mr. Pearson, the architect of the Abbey, being consulted as to the tomb on which it will rest. An executive subcommittee of twenty-one persons was appointed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 20th February.

SENSATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

A speech made by General Skobeleff in Paris in which he said a Russo-German war is inevitable has caused a great sensation.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY OF COMMERCE.

Failure is apprehended in the negotiations for a Treaty of Commerce with France.

THE MARQUIS DE RAYS' STEAMER "NOUVELLE BRETAGNE" SEIZED BY THE SPANIARDS.

The Marquis de Rays' colony has met with another disaster in the seizure of the *Nouvelle Bretagne* by the Philippine Government, and it would appear that altogether affairs at New Britain are in anything but a flourishing condition. From the Manila *Comercio* of the 14th February we translate the following:—Our readers will recollect that the Liberian steamer *Nouvelle Bretagne*, when on the point of starting on her return voyage to Port Breton, whence she had come for the purpose of obtaining provisions and stores for that young colony, was detained by judicial process in consequence of differences with the firm to which she was consigned. About that time, the 13th December, a severe storm was experienced at Manila, and as the *Nouvelle Bretagne* was under arrest and the Captain of the Port had taken away one of the principal parts of her engines, the captain presented himself, had weather having already commenced, and asked that this piece of the machinery might be given up to him so that he might be able to work the engines during the storm. The Captain of the Port, in fulfilment of his duty, as laid down in the Marine Regulations, under these circumstances restored the machinery to the captain, who, making the best of this favourable circumstance, that same night, having on board three carabineros and a corporal, left the port, openly breaking the law. The vessel, according to what we now hear, left under sail, being taken out of port by the captain and those in his confidence, the others having been ordered below. Afterwards steam was got up and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. On the coast of Panay the carabineros and six Spaniards who were going to Port Breton were landed and left behind. Under the circumstances of the case the Philippine Government sent the steam transport *Legaspi* in search of the *Nouvelle Bretagne* with orders to bring her back, and she left Manila on the 16th December and Zamboanga on the 1st January for the new colony. We have now received some details, from a person whom we believe to be well informed, relative to the apprehension of the *Nouvelle Bretagne*. The *Legaspi* prepared herself in a convenient manner for entering the port, painting her funnel black and besmearing her hull with mud and sand to give her the appearance of a merchant vessel, and concealing everything by which she could be recognised as a man-of-war. The officers and part of the crew retired below, the commander, Senor Valenti, and a few men remaining on deck, all in the garb of merchant seamen, not that of men-of-war men. Just before entering the port a boat came near in which was the Captain of the *Nouvelle Bretagne*, Mr. Henry, with whom a conversation was opened through one of the marines, who speaks German. After some questions in broken English and French, which were possibly understood, the marine requested Captain Henry to come on board and pilot the vessel into port, which he very willingly did. Once on the deck of the *Legaspi* he at once assumed charge of the working and took her to an anchorage. The commander of the *Legaspi* then made himself known to Mr. Henry, and disclosed the object of his visit. Immediately there came alongside boats manned by the people of the colony, who asked to be taken to Sydney, saying they would be ready to leave in a few days. Senor Valenti told them he could only take them to Manila, and that if they wished to go, each one of them must ask to be taken in writing. This was done, and the embarcation commenced; it took place amid expressions of gratitude from the unfortunate people, who were on the point of succumbing to the privation and hardship they had to endure on the island, the greater part of their number being sick. A hundred and ten of the colonists embarked, including fifteen women, and there were left on the island, by their own wish, some twenty persons, amongst whom were four Spaniards. In the harbour there remained two vessels, one a barque, and the other the steamer *Liberia*, belonging to the same service. The *Nouvelle Bretagne* was towed by the *Legaspi* to Zamboanga, where she was manned by seamen and engineers from the *Legaspi* and placed under command of the first officer of the latter vessel, Lieut. Angel Lopez, and both vessels sailed for Manila, where the *Liberia* is expected to-day or to-morrow. According to information received in Port Breton a torpedo was being prepared for placing at the entrance of that port, in case any one should come in pursuit of the *Nouvelle Bretagne*, which vessel had arrived in port only a day or two before from a cruise in the neighbourhood in search of the *Liberia*, which was a short time over-due, so that the *Legaspi* could not have arrived at a more opportune time. The Government and the Naval Authorities, the former by its prompt determination and the latter by their ready fulfilment of the commission imposed upon them, without personal injury to any one, have discharged the high duties cast upon them by the laws of our country, which are similar in this respect to those of every country in the world. The laws must be obeyed, and he who violates them exposes himself to the penalties provided by the codes.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 13th January, 1882.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

I need hardly state that the condition of Ireland in no way improves, but becomes more chronic and difficult of management every day. The impudence of the rebels exceeds belief; for instance, last week the Mayor and Corporation of Dublin conferred the freedom of the city upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. That, one would think, was going far enough in defying and bearding the Government, but it did not satisfy "their Worships," for they formed a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant soliciting him to allow their imprisoned pets to attend a banquet in order that they might express their sentiments and mutual congratulations upon the occasion. Of course the request was graciously refused, but I think the deputation should not have received any other reply than an order from the police on duty at "the Castle," to *wylo*.

The peasants and poor farmers have been put up to perpetrate a most annoying trick. A crowd of them will break into private grounds and organize an indiscriminate hunt for deer and game, killing and carrying off all they can lay their hands on. These *battues* are called *Land League Hunts*. The carcasses of the game are pretended to be for the imprisoned suspects. Troops have been sent at various times to put a stop to these hunts. It is rumoured that upon one occasion, the soldiers displayed a mutinous spirit and gave three cheers for Parnell. As I do not see the report either confirmed or contradicted, I am afraid it is true and has been hushed up. Seeing how the troops and constabulary in Ireland have been ill-treated, derided, and harrassed by the mob, without being able to retaliate or, in many cases, even defend themselves, the strain upon their loyalty has been excessive.

The only fresh action of a coercive nature taken by Government since my last, is to enact that processes can in future be served by post. This is a very gentle measure, but why it could not have been taken long ago, it is annoying to contemplate.

The course hitherto pursued by Government with respect to this Irish question is now perfectly well understood. Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright controlled affairs, on the strength of their being the leaders of the Radical party, and on their determination to resign unless their views were adopted. They held that the Land Laws in Ireland were sufficiently bad to justify the agitation which was carried on against them, and that until a sweeping measure of reform should be passed, coercion in any shape must be eschewed, no matter what length the inevitable state of anarchy might reach. Hence troops were sent over in large numbers to keep down overt acts of rebellion; hence the refusal of Ministers to summon Parliament for the granting of exceptional powers, and hence the chuckle of Mr. Bright, that the landlords had to run for their lives. The Land Bill was rather slow in passing, and matters in Ireland became very hot indeed. The report which was current of Mr. Forster's intended resignation was no doubt correct. He evidently required exceptional powers, and would not retain office without them. The probability is, had Mr. Forster resigned, that Mr. Chamberlain would have had to take his place as Secretary for Ireland. Anyhow, exceptional powers were applied for and granted, Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright no doubt stipulating that these powers should be used very gently. When the Land Act became law the position of these gentlemen underwent a change. They considered that all wrong and injustice had been eradicated, that the grievances of Ireland had been redressed, and that law and order must be restored. They had fostered agitation and had subsidised anarchy, that terror might prevail and society be unhinged, to the end that their drastic measure might pass, and having passed it, they sought to hush the whirlwind which was the fruit of their plan. They may be deemed simple, well meaning men, without an atom of statesmanship in their composition, and without the smallest regard for the feelings or opinions of those who differ from them.

For they well know, every body knew, that the end and aim of the agitation they were encouraging, was neither justice to Ireland nor reform of the Land Laws. Repeal of the Union and the establishment of a Republic was the avowed cry of the agitators, and although both these leading Radicals declared time and again that repeal meant disruption of the Empire they swerved not from their course, looked neither forward nor sideways, but obtained the redress of grievances they sought for, and presented the measure to the Irish people as a message of peace. The agitators having become the uninterrupted governors of Ireland had carried their organisation deep into the masses, and the Land Act being deemed a simple token of pusillanimity was derided and repudiated. Then coercion was mildly put into force, and instead of administering the law with a long arm and a strong hand, the mildest measures of restraint are practised, the evil doers being treated with such consideration as to denude the law of its terror. This system, it need scarcely be pointed out, encourages rebellion because it leures the law breakers to the gentle system of coercion adopted.

And yet it would appear that Messrs. Chamberlain and Bright stood pledged to their supporters, not to permit coercion in Ireland under any circumstances. For they have lately been amongst their constituents and actually apologised for rather than explained their assent to the application of force.

THE CLOTURE IN PARLIAMENT.

And yet these two men are now agitating the country as to the necessity of introducing the *Clôture* in the House of Commons. That is to say, they demand that all the rules of debate shall be set aside by the will of a bare majority. The Conservatives will not listen to such a sacrifice of Parliamentary liberty and will oppose it to the death. It appears as if the two parties would cross swords on this point immediately on the assembling of Parliament. The House consists, exclusive of Home Rulers, of 337 Liberals, Radicals, &c., and 242 Conservatives. The Government majority is therefore 95. The Home Rule vote may reduce this to 50, which is hardly sufficient margin, as it is difficult to believe that the moderate and high-minded Liberals will support a measure for destroying what it took so many years to build up—restoring in full force the tyranny of the majority and encouraging the predisposition to reaction which is so detrimental to progress.

FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE.

The subject of Free Trade has not provoked the agitation which appeared likely to result a few months since. The apparent apathy of the Conservatives on the question arises, no doubt, from a difference of opinion among the leaders of the Opposition on the question. The Government, on the other hand, display the most uncompromising spirit and maintain the Cobden theory of Free Trade in its full integrity. Thus, they argue, if foreigners can manufacture cotton or woollen, or any other kind of goods, cheaper than England can, so much the better for the British consumer. To follow this theory to its natural terminus, without in the least straining it, the conclusion reached amounts to this. When the United States shall have paid off their national debt, which they are fast doing, the taxes will be merely nominal, as the cost of their army and navy is a bagatelle. How then shall we be able to compete with them in the manufacture of the articles cotton, which grows upon their soil, and for the supply of which we are already dependent upon them? What is to prevent them from imposing a small duty on its export? They have already knocked our farmers out of time, and they would then beat our manufacturers! It surely would be speedy ruin to England or to any other country to be driven to buy both its food and its manufactures from abroad, paying for them in minerals, which must, at no immeasurable distance of time, become exhausted.

The doctrine of Fair Trade does not find much favour, inasmuch as it implies reciprocity and retaliation, two very dangerous diplomatic elements. Lord Salisbury, in my opinion, touched the vital point in his speech at Newcastle. He advocated the admission duty free of all articles of food and of raw material, taxing all manufactures unless they formed necessaries for the masses. That appears to me the base of an Imperial policy both expedient and intelligible, but I do not see that the cry is taken up by any of the other Conservative leaders.

The Free Traders assume a position which they are not entitled to do. They have worked themselves into the belief that prior to the advent of their pet doctrine, the world had barely recovered from the damage done by the Deluge, and ask triumphantly, to what cause or causes is to be attributed the gigantic strides of progress since 1850, as compared with the previous half century, if not to Free Trade? This is the position assumed by Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and other shining lights, and so deeply rooted are their convictions on the subject that they will not listen to the arguments of those who differ from them, but deride them as stupid Tories. Looking upwards with great humility, I submit that the Free Traders' position will not stand the test of sound argument. In the first place, the progress in England during the first half of the present century, does not justify the dormant state which it is desired to lay down as a starting point. During that period the population had risen from 9 millions to 18, the rentals from 20 millions sterling to 60, the mercantile marine from 2 millions of tons to 74, the import of raw cotton from 56 million lbs. to 750 millions, of wool from 8 millions lbs. to 750 millions, the export of cotton goods from 72 millions yds. to 1,350 millions, of yarn from 7 millions to 130 millions.

In the next place, the gigantic progress since 1850 being fully admitted, it cannot be denied that the same result occurred in the United States in a greater degree than in England. Now in the United States Protection has been the order of the day, as Free Trade has been in England! Why, then, should Free Trade be credited with a result, which Protection has simultaneously exceeded under identical circumstances? Abuse is the only reply ever vouchsafed to that question.

The truth is that to other and well defined causes is to be attributed the gigantic progress we witness since 1850, and most of these causes cast their influence on the United States as well as upon England. These causes are the Repeal of the Corn Laws, the discoveries of gold and silver in California and Australia, the development of railways, the abolition of the East India Company's charter, the opening of the Suez Canal, the treaties with China, and other minor causes.

With respect to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, the Free Traders vociferously contend that they brought about this great blessing, and that it formed part of their scheme. The facts are very simple and lie in a nut shell. The Repeal of the Corn Laws used to be broached in Parliament session after session for years before Free Trade was thought of, and as the movement attained strength a League was formed to agitate the question and promote its success. Thus it came to pass in 1845 that great distress prevailed in Ireland from the want of food, and the prospects of the harvest in England were very bad. Government had to meet the emergency, and Sir Robert Peel, who was Premier at the time, summoned Parliament unusually early, with the avowed object of repealing the Corn Laws. His own words were:—"I have no confidence in such remedies as the prohibition of the export of grain or the stoppage of distilleries. The removal of the impediment to imports is the only effectual remedy." The three leaders of the Conservative party gave in their adhesion to Sir Robert Peel's views, whilst Lords Morpeth and John Russell joined the Anti-Corn Law League. The bill repealing the Corn Laws passed through the Commons after some exciting debates and determined opposition. The Lords were very hostile to the measure, but the Duke of Wellington, who was Government leader in the Upper House, canvassed for and secured such a number of proxies that he forced the bill through. It became law on the 22nd June, when the Anti-Corn Law League was at once dissolved. From first to last, Free Trade had neither hand nor part in the matter. This is the greatest cause of the vast improvement in commerce. Its effects need not be summarized, although I may point out that irrespective of free trade or of protection, it gave a vast impulse to the trade across the Atlantic.

The next great cause of progress consists in the development of railways. It is astonishing, in looking back, to see how recently this development took place. It was only in 1847 that the great railway crash occurred. During that year nearly 1,500 railway companies were registered under the Act, representing a capital of over 700 millions sterling. The collapse was so severely felt that Consols fell to 34. It may safely be said that prior to this date and for some years subsequently, railways were upon the air, and formed a calamity. Their development had nothing whatever to do with Free Trade, but their effect on the commerce and progress of the country, forming as they do, one of the marvels of the age, need not be here enlarged upon.

Then comes the discovery of the precious metals. I remember very well indeed when the yield of gold from the California mines was so enormous that serious doubts arose in the minds of bankers and financiers as that metal maintaining its value in relation to silver, and grave apprehensions were entertained that the standard of British currency would be destroyed. I have myself purchased sovereigns in Hongkong at $3.75 each. The impetus given to trade by the auriferous discoveries in California and Australia was enormous. Wealth became disseminated amongst the working classes, and capitalists were recruited by practical men who well knew where to look for and to find fresh and untried fields for trade. In fact the effect was magical and overwhelming, and had nothing whatever to do with Free Trade.

Neither had the abolition of the East India Company's charter, nor the Treaties with China. As for the effects produced by these causes, behold, are they not given in the archives of the Board of Trade?

Nor had Free Trade any hand or part in the opening of the Suez Canal. That was a Napoleonic enterprise, undertaken deliberately to injure British interests, and to enable France to place a force between the Mediterranean and British India. But the Lord took care of us as us, no doubt because of our harping so much, both vocally and instrumentally, upon "God save the Queen," and the undertaking became a blessing and not a curse. It caused our mercantile marine to be transformed from canvas to steam, and caused us to become ship-builders for the world.

And, taking a dispassionate view of matters, the actual element of Free Trade *per se* brought about very little that its votaries can lay claim to. When Peel removed 1,100 articles from the tariff and imposed an income tax of seven pence in the pound instead, his avowed object was to relieve the poor and shift taxation to the shoulders of the rich. When he repealed the Navigation Laws in 1849, he had discovered from their suspension during the Irish famine, that England was more than a match for her competitors in Ocean Navigation by reason of iron superseding wood for ship building. However, it is only fair to add, that as regards those two last causes, the Free Trade party did fight for them, and enable Peel to carry them.

TIENTSIN.

25th January.

I have read your paper up to the 11th January. You print letters from gentlemen whose opinions are evangelical; sometimes your Correspondent envies the fortunate traders of Peking, from the country of Hamlet; now and then some one anxious to exploit the Viceroy gushes about the coming of civilization of China according to the Brummagem pattern; and, occasionally I think, I sniff a man who would have gone to *auto da fe's* of Jews as to a blithe party of croquet. Perhaps therefore, you may not reject the humble contribution of a new and undecided hand of Laodicean type, without any settled opinions on things in general worth mentioning. As I begin on no certain basis, I may as well remark that it is likely that your Correspondents are in advance of fact in saying that the Indian opium import and duty question is near to settlement. The question has too many difficulties. England has too many enemies and China too many false friends in the way of settlement, and, besides the inherent troubles of the business, there is a strong infusion of intrigue to keep open a vexed question. Nor can the question, as a question, be considered *per se* by China. Even if the export of British Indian opium could be regulated by arrangement, so that the import into Hongkong should never exceed an agreed weight in any one year, there would still remain for separate arrangement the import of Persian opium; and the re-exports of Indian drug that may be and probably will be made from ports over which England has no control of supply or disposition of supply, such as in Saigon, Bangkok, Manila, Java, &c. Besides another matter is cropping up, as there is no reason why Russia should not allow opium to be grown in Khiva, Bokhara, Samarkand, &c., for sale in China. It is well known that in the Russian possessions I have named there is much ground eminently suitable for the poppy cultivation. Further opium of excellent quality but strong flavour, is now grown in parts of Russian Manchuria, and the cultivation can be largely extended. And as France in Cochin-China, Siam in Bangkok, Spain in Manila, Holland in Java, all derive large revenues from opium, and Russia is free to do likewise whenever she pleases, your Correspondents may as well be reminded that England is not the only sinner in the world.

It is certain that very large quantities of opium will be produced in China in this year 1882, larger by far than ever before. In every province of the Empire that has suitable ground poppy fields have been planted with the herb that yields nepenthe, and the 1882 crop grown in China will almost suffice for the wants of the Empire. Already the foreign opium trade has fallen to a low ebb. In Newchwang the trade is almost extinct, and in

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs FALCONER & Co.'s Registrar.)
February 21st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30,220
Barometer—1 P.M.	30,214
Barometer—6 P.M.	30,179
Thermometer—9 A.M.	58
Thermometer—1 P.M.	61
Thermometer—6 P.M.	54
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	51
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	50
Thermometer—Maximum	65
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	52

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.
February 21st.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.14	30.20	30.00	30.18	30.18	30.18	—	—
Thermometer attached	61.0	55.0	59.0	56.0	45.0	39.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	NNW	?	NE	NE	NNE	NW	—	—
Force	3	4	1	2-4	4	4	—	—
Dry Thermometer	59.0	53.5	59.0	56.0	42.0	37.5	—	—
Wet Thermometer	56.8	47.0	56.0	55.0	38.5	32.5	—	—
Weather	o.c.	c.	o.c.	o.c.	o.c.	b.m.	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Dull, threatening. V. Variability. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.—PAID-UP £200,000. PAID UP RESERVE FUND—£50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [252

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [923

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [17

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1881. [604

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STETTIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [806

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1495

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1440

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 288,936.17
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd April, 1881	Tls. 938,936.17

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKYOSE, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

INSURANCES.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
KOH MOON WAH, Esq., Chairman.
DAN HAP, Esq. | LEONG ON, Esq.
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq. | CHONG PENG, Esq.
QUAN HOI CHUNG, Esq.,
KWOK YIN KAI, Esq., Manager.
WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Assistant and Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1520

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1457

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $70,858.27.

DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSE KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1441

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ¼ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.
Shareholders are reminded that the Directors have the power of distributing a certain proportion of the ascertained profits annually among such Shareholders as have contributed business to the Company.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

A. G. STOKES, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [609

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES. (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

LONDON, & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [1414

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [3

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½ %, Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 %, Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ %, Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 %, Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ %, Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Morningthirpe (str.)	Ekekard		Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Bellerophon (str.)	Freeman	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd March.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ &c.	Pranaddy (str.)	Pasqualini		Messageries Maritimes	On 27th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY via STRAITS	Malacca (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG	Bodild	Hacke	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	Warland	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mary Whitridge	Freeman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	Oxfordshire (str.)	Jones		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Tokio (str)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 1st March, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S.S. Co.	On 11th Mar., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Oneida	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Importer	Allyne	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Edwin Reed	Gilmour	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Syren	Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Blue Jacket	Percival	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	W. J. Rotch	Bray	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Adam M. Simpson	Call	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S IS.	Sumatra	Rock	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Hungarian (str.)	Alison	Hongkong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c	Menmuir (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 11th March.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Drujon		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI, &c.	Ping-on (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 26th inst., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	Yangtse (str.)	Lormier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, via AMOY	Stentor (str.)	Kirkpatrick		Butterfield & Swire	On 24th inst., Daylight.
SWATOW AMOY, AND TAMSUI	Hailoong (str.)	F. Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th inst., Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Thales (str.)	Pocock		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 28th inst., Daylight.

INTIMATIONS.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store Prices, for Cash, by

HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
Whose New Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
Will be sent Post Free on application, or Orders will be executed from any
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE.
The Goods supplied being of equal quality and the same price.

No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance. [521 Aug 20 1878

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, 1s Bottles. [754

"CLEANSE THE BLOOD."
OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER FROM CHANGE OF CLIMATE OR OTHERWISE:—Old Doctor JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is an effective and pleasant Remedy for all Blood and Skin Diseases, Gout, Pimples, Eruptions, and those Disorders attending residence in tropical climates.
CAUTION.—Get the Red and Blue Wrapper, with the Doctor's Head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., & 11s.
"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA PILLS.
All those suffering from BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, and LIVER COMPLAINTS will find the use of these SARSAPARILLA PILLS keep them in health, and impart tone and vigour to the constitution. In boxes, 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
CHIEF DEPOT—DEAN, STEEL & Co., 131, Fleet Street, London.
Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & Co

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WELL-KNOWN BRANDY (*** *** ***)
WHISKY (FINEST HIGHLAND MALT).
SHERRIES and PORT.
CLARETS and CHAMPAGNE.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [25

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK"
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LOREMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [24

FOR SALE.

HIGH CLASS CLARETS.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU BRANE MOUTON.
CHATEAU LISTRAC, 1875.
Also,
ADOLPHE COLLIN'S CHAMPAGNE.
"CABINET" WHITE SEAL.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [354

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Threlfalls Export PALE ALE and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.
Fine OLD PORT, in cases of one dozen.
Also,
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE in cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [271

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong.

C. L. THEVENIN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT.
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES,
COGNACS, SHERRIES, WHISKY, &c., &c.
FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has FOR SALE the following Goods, just received:—
BEST INDIAN JEWELLERY of various kinds.
INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS.
SMOKING CAPS.
RUMPOOREE CHUDERS.
CASHMERE CLOTH, assorted for LADIES DRESSES.
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.

N. M. KHAMISA,
8 and 10, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1882. [249

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

THE Steamship
"PING-ON,"
Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [361

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"YANGTSE,"
Commandant Lormier, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Commandant Drujon, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1882.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, should sufficient inducement offer, and taking through Cargo for NEW ZEALAND).

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer
"MENMUIR,"
will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 11th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [356

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1882. [351

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE,"
Captain Jones, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1882. [323

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking cargo at through rates for HAMBURG and NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
Rickard, Commander, expected here in about three to four weeks, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [239

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A 1 American Ship
"W. J. ROTCH,"
Bray, Master, will load here for the above port, and will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [146

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark
"EDWIN REED,"
Gilmour, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1882. [357

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark
"BODILD,"
Hacke, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [344

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Ship
"MARY WHITRIDGE,"
Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882. [347

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"ONEIDA,"
Carver, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [330

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3. 3. 4 J. I. American Ship
"TWILIGHT,"
Warland Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1882. [96

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"ADAM M. SIMPSON,"
Call, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [303

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE American Ship
"SUMATRA,"
Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [331

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship
"SYREN,"
Brown, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [45

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE A1 American Ship
"BLUE JACKET,"
Percival, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1881. [46

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"IMPORTER,"
Allyne, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. [302

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ANDROMEDA, German ship, T. C. Schüffer.—Captain.
ASIA, Danish steamer, Bjorup.—Siemssen & Co.
ATALANTA, German steamer, Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
BELLONA, German steamer, L. Fickmeier.—Kung Onn.
BLUE JACKET, American ship, Percival.—Russell & Co.
CASHMERE, Brit. bark, J. C. Collamore.—Order.
CHINA, German steamer, H. Schoor.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.
HONGKONG, British steamer, J. B. Fryer.—Siemssen & Co.
HUNGARIAN, British steamer, W. McD. Allison.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
JAPAN, British steamer, T. S. Gardner.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
KANG-CHI, Chinese steamer, Marsden.—C. M. S. N. Co.
LAUREL, British bark, Grassam.—Order.
LENNOX, British steamer, Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LIDO, British steamer, T. Lewis.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MINERVA, German brig, Duhme.—Melchers & Co.
MARGRETHE, German ship, C. Pappe.—Order.
M. WHITRIDGE, American ship, Freeman.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ORIENT, German bark, W. G. Roder.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
PING-ON, British steamer, A. A. McCaslin.—Russell & Co.
RAVEN, British bark, W. Veal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
R. T. CLAYTON, American brig, Thomas.—Order.
SEA KIPPLE, British schooner, W. Sly.—Siemssen & Co.
SOPHIE, German brig, H. Binge.—Wieler & Co
SUMATRA, American ship, Chas. Rock.—Order.
TWILIGHT, American ship, W. C. Warland.—Captain.
TECUMSEH, American ship, Lincoln.—Captain.
VALPARAISO, German bark, F. Meyer.—Melchers & Co.
YOTTUNG, British steamer, Kennett.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY	£1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP	£100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF	£120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME	£250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [768

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*).
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1877.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1882, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant Pasqualini, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 26th February.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 26th of February, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1882.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF TOKIO," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On prepaid Return Passage Orders a REDUCTION of 25 %, is made.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 28th February. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, General Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on SATURDAY, 11th March, at THREE P.M.
Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
A REDUCTION of 25 %, made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JUN., Agent.
Hongkong 17th February, 1882.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties

EXTRACTS.

THE MISERLY RICH MAN.

A man, whose life had been one long
Career of selfish pride,
Upon his bed, so richly spread,
Lay down one day and died.
The velvet pile gave back no sound
Of the unseen angel's step,
But he touched his eyes with an icy hand,
And sealed his last long sleep.
He could not take with him the least
Of all so grand and fair,
Of rich domain and goodly lands,
Of gold or jewels rare.
The choicest of his manhood's years
Were spent in getting gain;
Gold was his idol, and he spared,
No toil, nor thought it vain.
Yet he was poor; for gold and lands
Can never purchase love
That draws us near to Heaven, and makes
A cot a palace prove.
Men envied him his costly home,
And bowed before his wealth;
But there were none of all the crowd
Who loved him for himself.
No hearts that beat in sympathy
Responsive to his own,
No eyes that brightened, and no lips
That smiled for him alone;
No children's laugh was ever heard
To echo through the gloom,
No little arms were reached to him
In loving welcome home.
No blessings followed him from hearts
Bowed down with toil and care;
He heeded not the sweet command—
"Another's burden bear."
They reared for him a costly shaft
Of marble white and fair,
With just his name and age—no words
Of love were written there.
And whoa, methinks, that last long day,
Eternity, shall dawn,
He no'er will hear from the Master's lips
Those blessed words—"well done."

HOW FRENCHWOMEN ARE LOVED.

The Provençal women are the stateliest, most queenlike specimens of their sex that I have ever seen. Tall, well-formed, strong, with piercing black eyes and bronzed faces, they charm the eye and attach the heart of the lover of the beautiful. There is ever, too, a smile upon their lips, a reflection of the sun's rays from their pretty faces, as they chatter in their rich old Provençal dialect.

In any other country but France these faces would photograph themselves upon the hearts of men, and rouse a passion which only its return could soothe. Men would love, live, fight or die for the women of Provence—at least Englishmen would—but such things are unknown in France. I do not say unknown here only, but unknown in France. The Paris exquisite may affect a taste in woman as he does a taste in horses. He may even spend his time and money in their pursuit; but as a nation, and with but rare exceptions, the love of woman as woman does not exist in France.

To the French man the woman is everything except his heart's love. She is his business partner; in fact, managing partner of the business while he lives in his cafe. In the country she is his laboring man, his purse-keeper, his adviser, often his master. To the professional man she is the mother of his children, the bringer of a certain dot to the family store. In politics she is the centre around which men congregate. In religion, the deputy and representative of all mankind at church. But in the heart of a Frenchman she has no place and no home.

What I say generally of France, I say particularly of this place and all country places—marriages are made as business partnerships are made, with a due regard to business arrangements on all sides, and without any reference whatsoever to the impulses of the heart. Only a few days ago one of our handsomest young fellows gave up one of our prettiest girls, whose parents are rich, because the sum of hard cash to be handed over to him on the day of marriage was not equal to his demands. He will now, of course, look for another wife as he would look for another farm, with a sole regard to its income-bringing prospects.

ARTISTS' MODELS.

Dubosc was a friend and companion of his employers. He was known for his quarrels with Cadamour, whose biography was written by Champfleury in his "Excentriques." Cadamour came from Venice, entering Paris like some Dick Whittington with all his worldly belongings in a bundle hanging from a stick over his shoulder. David saw and took notice of him; the Republic deputed him on several occasions to figure in pageants as some mythological divinity, and artists and sculptors disputed the possession of the great man, who notwithstanding the Revolutionary era, had his card inscribed with the following words, "Cadamour, roi des modeles." His appearance in public was hailed by the artists and students with a song composed expressly for the occasion, and received by Cadamour as a monarch would accept the jubilant shouts of his loyal lieges. Dubosc and Cadamour met one day in the studio of Paul Delaroche and a violent dispute arose between them, Dubosc convincing every one present that Cadamour was labouring under certain anatomical imperfections. Cadamour never recovered this; he died, some said, of sorrow, but at any rate he breathed his last on a hospital bed, asking in his last will and testament the School of Fine Arts to preserve his skeleton.

Some of the men of the day are most conscientious in the manner they carry out their calling of model. There is Lambert, who would rather have been paralyzed or have fallen down dead than have quitted an attitude while he found that his master was inspired by his pose and could work. The artist may ask his model to desist, but the man will never disturb the sitting by a rest except to fill and light his pipe, which gives him courage to go on. Another, Leclerc, who for many years was constantly retained by M. Paul Baudry, gave his employer many hints. At times the painter would be immersed in thought, imagining some pose. He communicated his ideas to Leclerc, who would strike a series of appropriate attitudes, until at last one was decided on by mutual consent. When Henner was at work on his subject, "The death of Abel," which procured for him the Prix de Rome and the means of completing his studies, the model who was engaged by him gave him every encouragement, promising him that he would be successful. When he had nearly finished, his model said to him: "Now, if I were in your place I should have the club used by Cain by the side of the dead man!" The suggestion was carried out, and the happy effect produced can be judged of to this very day by those who see the picture. Vaugnat, a celebrated model, who has since become a watch and clock maker, was formerly retained by the School of Fine Arts, which paid him a yearly stipend. He used to give advice to the students who sat round sketching him, and launch out into theories of moral philosophy. He admonished them to work as hard as they could, reminding them of Bruce and the spider. He was the Hannibal of his day, the Wittikind, the Hercules, and he figured in the "Girondins" of Delaroche, but now he winds up and repairs clocks. Like Charles V., the rival of Francois Premier, who grew old and retired into the monastery of St. Just, other models of his day have retired from the profession, several have become dealers in bric-a-brac and old pictures, while now and then others have embarked in callings totally foreign to any branch of art.—*Globe.*

THE PREDICTED END OF THE WORLD.

The Shipton, the Mother Shipton, and the Mother Redcap are names familiar to wayfarers in the north of London as being in the immediate neighbourhood of starting or resting places of tramcars and omnibuses; and the second was lately associated with an alarming legend whereby it was predicted the world would be destroyed in December last. That the prediction was not fulfilled even the nervous lady will acknowledge who went to her sister's at Newcastle in order that she might be in safety when the catastrophe occurred; but the disappointment has occasioned regret, as we infer from a new announcement that the date was miscalculated, and that annihilation will happen, as Mother Shipton foresaw, at a period not as yet disclosed. People who are not happy unless they are miserable, and who placed entire faith in Mother Shipton's prophecy, will be pained to hear that it was a hoax; confession having been made by its author, who had allowed imagination to enlarge the nonsense of an old pamphlet published at a time when witchcraft was popular, as another kind of sensationalism is at the present day. The march of intellect makes no advances among persons who like to have their nerves shaken by dreams, omens, and the predictions of "cunning ones," who will explain a mystery or make a prophecy to suit the desires of their customers. Mother Shipton, of Kentish-town, whose alleged prediction of the destruction of the world in the year 1881 has proved so remarkably unsuccessful, was no doubt a poor old creature living upon the credulity of girls who wanted to have destined husbands described to them or otherwise desired to peep into futurity; her fame which has suddenly expired, instead of the world, will be kept in memory by the hostelry above described; she was really once a living personage, for there are records of her having been born at Lowbriggo, Knaresborough, in July, 1488, as commemorated on a signboard there. Here biographers say, but without vouching for the fact, that she predicted the fall of Cardinal Wolsey and other remarkable events; but as the predictions do not seem to have been made before the events transpired, people who gave the old sybil a thought as they pass in a tramcar the site of her hut, may come to the conclusion that is most agreeable to their understanding.

The old beldame is described as having had "a most unprepossessing appearance; her body was long and very big boned; she had great goggling eyes, very sharp and fiery; a nose of unproportionable length, having in it many crooks and turnings, adorned with great pimples, and which, like vapours of brimstone, gave such lustre in the night, that the nurse needed no other light to dress her by in her childhood." In Heywood's play of the *Wise Woman of Hogsden*, one of the same profession as this delectable creature describes herself thus:—"Let me see how many trades have I to live by. I am a wise woman and a fortune-teller, and under that I deale in physick and fore-speaking in palmestry and things lost. Next I undertake to cure madd folk. Then I keepe gentlewomen lodgers, and for a need, you see I can play the match-maker." In the handbill of "The Daughter of a Seventh Daughter" she describes herself as "far exceeding all her sex, her business being very great amongst the quality;" therefore she "has now thought fit to make herself known to the benefit of the Publick." She knows how "to resolve these questions following," among others, "as to life, whether happy or unhappy; servants or lodgers, if honest or not; to marry the person desired, or who they shall marry, and when; a friend if real or not; she also interprets dreams." The Shipton sisterhood, it will be observed, were much of the same character as their descendants, though the latter may be a somewhat improved class; for the old Shiptons were regarded with grave suspicions.

Mother Redcap, whose name is more familiar perhaps to the living generation than the impostor whose prediction of the destruction of the world last month was falsified, lives in story only by her name and her propensity for imbibing her own ale. Formerly the following lines appeared under the picture of her which was the sign of the house, then a roadside public, convenient for travellers:—

"Old Mother Redcap, according to her tale,
Lived twenty and a hundred years by drinking this good ale;
It was her meat, it was her drink, and medicine besides;
And if she still had drank this ale she never would have died."

At one time the Mother Redcap was kept by an old crone who from the violence of her temper was called Mother D——able. In the same neighbourhood was Mother Huffs, of whom nothing but her name survives; nor is it needful to know more. Every house at the time to which we are referring had its sign; numbers not being then in use, rival tradesmen strove to outdo one another in the size and splendour of their representations, so that in 1419, it having been found necessary to curtail them in the city, it was ordained that no sign should be extended more than seven feet over the King's highway, "on pain of paying forty pence." In a black letter tract wherein the names of the London taverns were given in rhyme some are especially described as "places that make noses red." The exhibition of a sign was compulsory in 1393, for Florence North was presented for "not putting up the usual sign." Macaulay, writing of the condition of London in 1685, describes the great utility of these indications of what the several tradesmen dealt in. "The houses," he says, "were not numbered. There would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them, for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters, and errand boys of London a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. The shops were therefore distinguished by painted or sculptured signs, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. The walk from Charing-cross to Whitechapel lay through an endless succession of Saracen's Heads, Royal Oaks, Blue Bears, and Golden Lambs, which disappeared when they were no longer required for the direction of the common people." In the *Spectator* of April 2, 1710, Addison writes, "there is nothing like sound literature and good sense to be met with in these objects that are everywhere thrusting themselves out to the eye and endeavouring to become visible. Our streets are filled with Blue Boars, Black Swans, and Red Lions, not to mention Flying Pigs and Hogs in Armour, with many creatures more extraordinary than any in the deserts of Africa." The sign boards became so large through the force of rivalry among tradesmen as to create alarm, and in 1718 one of them in Bride-lane, Fleet-street, fell down, dragged out the front of the house, and "in its fall killed two young ladies, the King's jeweller, and a cobbler." There was an outcry in consequence, and a commission of inquiry was appointed, but nothing came of it. At last, in the year 1762, an act of Parliament sealed the doom of the signboards; the first that were taken down were in Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane, and they were afterwards affixed to the fronts of the houses. Until then the difficulty of finding a house was great, for the dim uncertain light of the street lamps was obstructed by the signboards. A German doctor advertised his residence "over against the New Exchange in Bedford-street, at the Peacock, where you shall see at night two candles burning within one of the chambers before the balcony." The people of that period would be much amazed if they could revisit the earth and behold the electric lights. The eccentric fashion lately introduced of painting in ruddy colours the door posts and balcony pillars of genteel people's houses is but a revival of a custom in the dark time of London, when striking paints were used to denote the tradesmen's houses severally.

Persons wendering at the sight of the Griffin recently erected near the site of Temple Bar fall into a mistake in thinking it the first appearance of that kind of monster there, for in No. 33 of the original edition of the *Spectator* they would find an advertisement to which answers are directed to be sent to "The Griffin in Shire-lane, Temple Bar." The "Golden Griffin" also was a famous tavern in Holborn. Naturalists have been perplexed when referred to for a description of the monster, but Lady Mary Wortley Montague, describing what she saw in a church at Ratisbone, says, "They showed me a prodigious claw set in gold, which they called the claw of a griffin; and I could not forbear asking the reverend priest that showed it whether the griffin was a saint. The question almost put him beside his gravity; but he answered, 'they only kept it as a curiosity.'" Sir John Mandeville, however, who saw very astonishing things in the course of his life (credible or otherwise), says in his Mervylous Travels (chap. 26) that "the body of this dreadful beast was larger and stronger than eight lions or a hundred eagles, so that he could with ease fly off to his nest with a great horse or a couple of oxen yoked together," but all we can say of this mervylous thing is that we are quite content to see only the effigy of him on the site of Temple Bar.—"HAMPDEN" in *News of the World.*

DID IT PAY?

A Philadelphia lawyer was looking out of his window when he recognised a familiar figure and made hurried preparations to vacate his room, leaving on the desk a card bearing the legend "Gone over to Circuit Court—be back in two hours." He was scarcely out of sight when the individual seen from the window entered the room, read the card, and at once planted himself in a chair, with the look of a man who meant to sit there for twice two hours if necessary. But it was unnecessary. He left the room in about half an hour, and the owner hurried back to find a note reading, "Dear Sir—I came up this morning to borrow five dollars of you. You were not in; but one of your clients has called and left ten dollars. I have receipted for the money in your name, and will consider it as a loan until I see you again. Ta-la!"

A PUNISHMENT FOR GREEDINESS.

The following Eastern parable illustrates the degrading character of avarice:—A Russian priest knew that a moujik, or peasant, had come upon buried treasure in the shape of a pot of money; and the priest, being excessively avaricious, determined that he should get possession of this treasure. So he killed one of his own goats, and took off its skin—horns, beard, and all complete; and having pulled the skin over himself, he told his wife to bring a needle and thread, and fasten it up all round, so that it might not slip off. In this guise he went to the moujik's cottage at dead of night, and began knocking and scratching, when the peasant jumped up and cried, "Who's there?" "The Evil One!" replied the priest; and demanded that the moujik should at once give him back the pot of money he had found. The peasant looked out of the window, and seeing the goat's horns and beard, he was certain his visitor was none other than he represented himself to be; and in great terror he seized the pot of gold, carried it outside, and flung it on the ground. "I've lived before now without money," said he, "and now I'll go on living without it." The priest seized the money and hastened home. "Come," said he to his wife, "the money is in our hands now. Here, put it well out of sight; and take a sharp knife, cut the thread, and pull the goat's skin off me before any one sees it." She took the knife, and was beginning to cut the thread at the seam, when forth flowed blood, and the priest began to howl: "Oh, it hurts, it hurts! don't cut, don't cut!" She began ripping the seam open in another place, but with just the same result. The goat's skin had united with his body all round. "And all that they tried," adds the legend, "all that they did, even to taking the money back to the old man, was of no avail. The goat's skin remained clinging tight to the priest all the same. God evidently did it to punish him for his great greediness.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THEY COULDN'T BE EXPLAINED.

"I believe you said it was a matter of business which kept you out until past one o'clock last evening, Mr. Breezy," said Mrs. Breezy, passing her plate for another "small piece of steak." "Yes, dear," said Mr. Breezy, helping his wife liberally. "You were talking the affair over, I believe, and did not notice the time," said Mrs. Breezy. "You were so deep in figures and calculations that it was past twelve o'clock before you really imagined it was growing late. When you did look at the clock by chance you insisted upon leaving for home at once, didn't you, Mr. Breezy?" "Couldn't have described my actions better if you had been on the spot, my dear," said Mr. Breezy, laughing a little nervously. "There was so much to attend to," continued Mrs. Breezy, "that you could not blame your friend for wishing you to remain a few hours longer, and you were really sorry to leave him to finish up the matter alone; but you thought of me, and that decided you to start for home without delay. You left your friend with a wet towel around his head, studying long columns of figures, and it made you feel almost guilty not to be able to remain longer to help him out. You hesitated on reaching the door, and was on the point of turning back as you looked into the tired eyes of your friend as he gazed, despairingly after you, but duty to your wife decided you and you hurried home." "Yes, dear," said Mr. Breezy, with an unexplained confusion of manner. "You know that I might possibly be awake and worried about you, and no matter if thousands were at stake, my feelings were first to be consulted," said Mrs. Breezy. "You would not let the business of the entire world stand in the way of your wife's happiness, would you, Mr. Breezy? Rather that I should be distressed in mind for a moment, Mr. Breezy, you would throw away an offer of member of Parliament. I am always first in your thoughts, am I not, Mr. Breezy?" "Always, dear," said Mr. Breezy, growing still more confused, and glancing towards his hat on a side table. "You never see beauty in other women, Mr. Breezy; I am your ideal, am I not, Mr. Breezy?" asked Mrs. Breezy, looking hard at her husband. "To be sure, dear," said Mr. Breezy, his manner displaying more and more embarrassment. "I believe you profess to be one of the most candid of men, Mr. Breezy. You never would deceive any one, and above all you would never deceive me, would you, Mr. Breezy?" said Mrs. Breezy. "Certainly not, my love, said Mr. Breezy, attempting a smile, but making a dead failure of it, an expression of deep anxiety settling on his features. "If that is the case, Mr. Breezy, perhaps you will explain where you picked those things up last evening," said Mrs. Breezy, slapping a lady's glove, a fan, and a theatre programme on the table; but Mr. Breezy waived further examination and adjourned *sine die.*—*American Traveller.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Received by Chinese on the 21st Feb., 1882.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per 400 lbs.	$83.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$99.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 82.00
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.50 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.55
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.35 to 2.55
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.65
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.22
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 4.32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. 4.32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.63 to 0.64
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.66 to 0.67
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Genting, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentina, per yard	$0.23 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.25
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.25
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.55

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.20 to 4.35
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$16.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.32
Lastings, DD, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per piced	$2.40 to 2.50
Iron, Hoop, per piced	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per piced	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per piced	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per piced	$5.35 to 5.40
Lead, LL, per piced	$5.30 to 5.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per piced	$5.30 to 5.35
Quicksilver, English, per piced	$57.00 to 58.00
Quicksilver, American, per piced	$58.00 to 58.10
Steel, English, per tub	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.35 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per piced	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelter, per piced	$7.15 to 7.20
Tin, Malacca, per piced	$33.20 to 4.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.35 to 5.40

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per piced	$17.50 to 19.00
Alum, 1st quality, per piced	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per piced	$1.75 to 1.85
Beeds, Siam, per piced	$0.85 to 1.10
Back, Camphor, per piced	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per piced	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per piced	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per piced	$41.00 to 43.50
Bees Wax, White, per piced	$99.00 to 101.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per piced	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per piced	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per piced	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per piced	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$13.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.90 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per piced	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Barous, clean, per piced	$3,200 to 3,800
Camphor, Refined, per piced	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamons, Inferior, per piced	$26.00 to 28.50
Cloves, per piced	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Allnat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Cofoo, per piced	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per piced	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per piced	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per piced	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per piced	$15.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per piced	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per piced	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per piced	$16.50 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per piced	$16.30 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per piced	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per piced	$17.10 to 17.80
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chaucilow, per piced	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per piced	Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.5.5
Dates, Red, per piced	Tls. 3.7.5 to 3.2.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 8 pieces	$250 to 290
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.48 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.10 to 3.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$28.50 to 49.00
Fluits, per piced	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. pl.	$290 to 295
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. pl.	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per piced	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per piced	Tls. 20.5.0 to 21.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per piced	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per piced	$10.40 to 11.00
Singlass, Japan, per piced	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per piced	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per piced	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per piced	$39.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per piced	$8.05 to 8.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per piced	$7.95 to 7.85
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per piced	$6.15 to 6.35
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 50.0 to 50.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.02
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.71 to 1.78
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$1.01 to 1.02
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.87 to 1.88
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.68
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.36 to 1.38
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.76 to 1.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.75 to 1.72
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.34 to 1.35
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.68 to 1.70
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$5.95 to 6.25
Sawood, Green, per picul	$2.75 to 2.85
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.05 to 3.15
Sesamum, White, per picul	$3.31 to 3.97
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5
Sharkafins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 38.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.:—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$19.40 to 19.70
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.5
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.80 to 4.81
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.65
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pl.	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pl.	$6.15 to 6.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.05 to 4.10
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Poochow, per picul	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.85
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.2.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.55 to 3.85

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Asia	Feb. 20	Djorup	Dan. str	880	Siemssen & Co	
Atalanta	Feb. 14	G. Pfaff	Ger. str	787	Siemssen & Co	
Ashington	Jan. 31	Allasen	Brit. str	809	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Anadyr	Jan. 27	Hernandez	Fren. str	2477	Messageries Maritimes	
Bellona	Feb. 15	Fickmeyer	Ger. str	789	Kung Ong	
Craiglands	Feb. 20	Holman	Brit. str	702	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
China	Feb. 14	Schosy	Ger. str	648	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow
City of Toko	Feb. 6	Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	
Cebu	Nov. 29	Edgar	Amr. str	373	Captain	
Conquest	Sept. 28	Hamlin	Brit. str	315	Shun Hang Hong	
Decima	Feb. 19	Peterson	Ger. str	1151	Siemssen & Co	
Danube	Jan. 31	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Chinese	Bangkok
Freya	Feb. 15	Homeyer	Ger. str	52	Blackhead & Co	
Geelong	Feb. 19	Webber	Brit. str	1139	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Glenfruin	Feb. 18	Hogg	Brit. str	1936	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Greyhound	Feb. 20	D. Scott	Brit. str	226	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Hungarian	Feb. 19	Alison	Brit. str	984	Geo. R. Stevens	Sydney
Himalaya	Feb. 19	Beedle	Brit. str	515	Siemssen & Co	
Hongkong	Feb. 4	Fryer	Brit. str	958	Siemssen & Co	
Hongkong	Oct. 23	Kennett	Brit. str	67	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Lohang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Joleano	Dec. 19	J. Marquez	Span. str	654	R. Monrente	
Kang Chi	Feb. 15	Marsden	Chi. str	688	C. M. S. N. Co	Hoihow
Kiang Ping			Chi. str		C. M. S. N. Co	
Kiung-chow	Oct. 10	Goggin	Brit. str	159	Chinese	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Lido	Feb. 12	T. Lewis	Brit. str	620	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ly Tay	July 7	L. T. Tuck	And. str	1046	Shun Wo Yuen	
Malacca	Feb. 20	Weighell	Brit. str	1045	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay
Namoa	Jan. 14	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Olympia	Feb. 19	Wagner	Ger. str	783	Siemssen & Co	
Ping-on	Feb. 17	McCaslin	Brit. str	574	Russell & Co	Hoihow
Picciola	Feb. 18	S. Oest	Ger. str	847	Wieler & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	—	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Stenter	Feb. 21	Kirkpatrick	Brit. str	1394	Butterfield & Swire	
Sunda	Feb. 4	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1029	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Sun Tip	July 7	Y. Man Foo	Ann. str		Shun Wo Yuen	
Vladivostock	Feb. 18	Voronoff	Rus. str	678	Melchers & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	McDougall	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Yottung	Feb. 16	H. Kennet	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow
SAILING VESSELS.						
A. M. Simpson	Feb. 2	A. Call	Amr. sh	1467	Russell & Co	
Andromeda	Jan. 21	Schaffer	Ger. sh	1879	Captain	Philippines
Alden Besse	Jan. 8	A. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co.	Portland
Adolph	Jan. 14	Nohr	Ger. bk	838	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Brazos	Feb. 10	E. Williams	Amr. bk	917	Messageries Maritimes	
Bodild	Feb. 1	T. E. Haake	Ger. bk	564	Siemssen & Co	
Blue Jacket	Nov. 21	Percival	Amr. sh	1398	Russell & Co	Victoria
Cashmere	Feb. 11	C. Collamore	Amr. bk	936	Captain	
Coloma	Jan. 1	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	853	Rozario & Co	Portland
Elise	Jan. 13	Bruhn	Ger. bk	513	Wieler & Co	
Edwin Reed	Jan. 26	Gilmour	Amr. bk	1178	Order	
Endymion	Feb. 19	Richardson	Brit. bk	759	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fritz	Jan. 28	Lankenau	Ger. sh	1490	Melchers & Co	
Horseman	Feb. 7	Murray	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
H. W. Dudley	Jan. 16	W. Dudley	Amr. bk	1128	Order	
Importer	Jan. 29	Allyne	Amr. sh	1220	Messageries Maritimes	
Lucia	Feb. 11	Crawley	Brit. bk	640	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Margarethe	Feb. 7	Pappe	Ger. sh	1228	Order	
M. Whitridge	Jan. 26	Freeman	Amr. sh	862	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
N. M. Slade	Feb. 2	D. Gould	Amr. bk	561	Melchers & Co	
Orient	Feb. 20	W. G. Roder	Ger. bk	461	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Oncida	Jan. 19	Carra	Amr. sh	1120	Adamson, Bell & Co	S. Francisco
Pearl	Jan. 14	R. Hayes	Amr. bk	576	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fanny	Dec. 8		Amr. sh	1190	Adamson, Bell & Co	
E. T. Clayton	Feb. 1	Thos. Davis	Amr